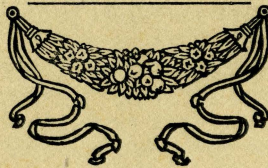


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The Pikeville Collegian.

PIKEVILLE..
COLLEGIATE
INSTITUTE...



Vol. 1.

March, 1906.

No. 5.

SCHOOL OF

Stenography and Typewriting

We wish to call the attention of young men and women to the advantages of stenography and typewriting as a stepping stone to positions of trust in business concerns, and to important position in the government employ. It is difficult to find a more advantageous position for a young man than that of secretary to some captain of industry or to some man who is prominent as a statesman, jurist or diplomat. A young man to secure such a position must be an expert stenographer.

The late Secretary Hay was private secretary to President Lincoln, and while a man of great natural ability, yet he owed his success as a diplomatist, in a large measure, to his close contact with Abraham Lincoln as his private secretary. Secretary Cortelyou, began his public career as private secretary to President McKinley. The editor of the Review of Reviews, speaking of Mr. Cartelyou in this connection, in the April number of 1901. says: "For the benefit of young men, by the way, it is worth while to note the fact that Mr. Cortelyou, who has also a liberal education, owes no small part of his advancement to the fact that he did not disdain to become an expert stenographer. Young men in this country ought to be made aware of the importance that is attached to this practical accomplishment in England, where not a few of the younger politicians and rising statesmen of note have begun their work as private secretaries."

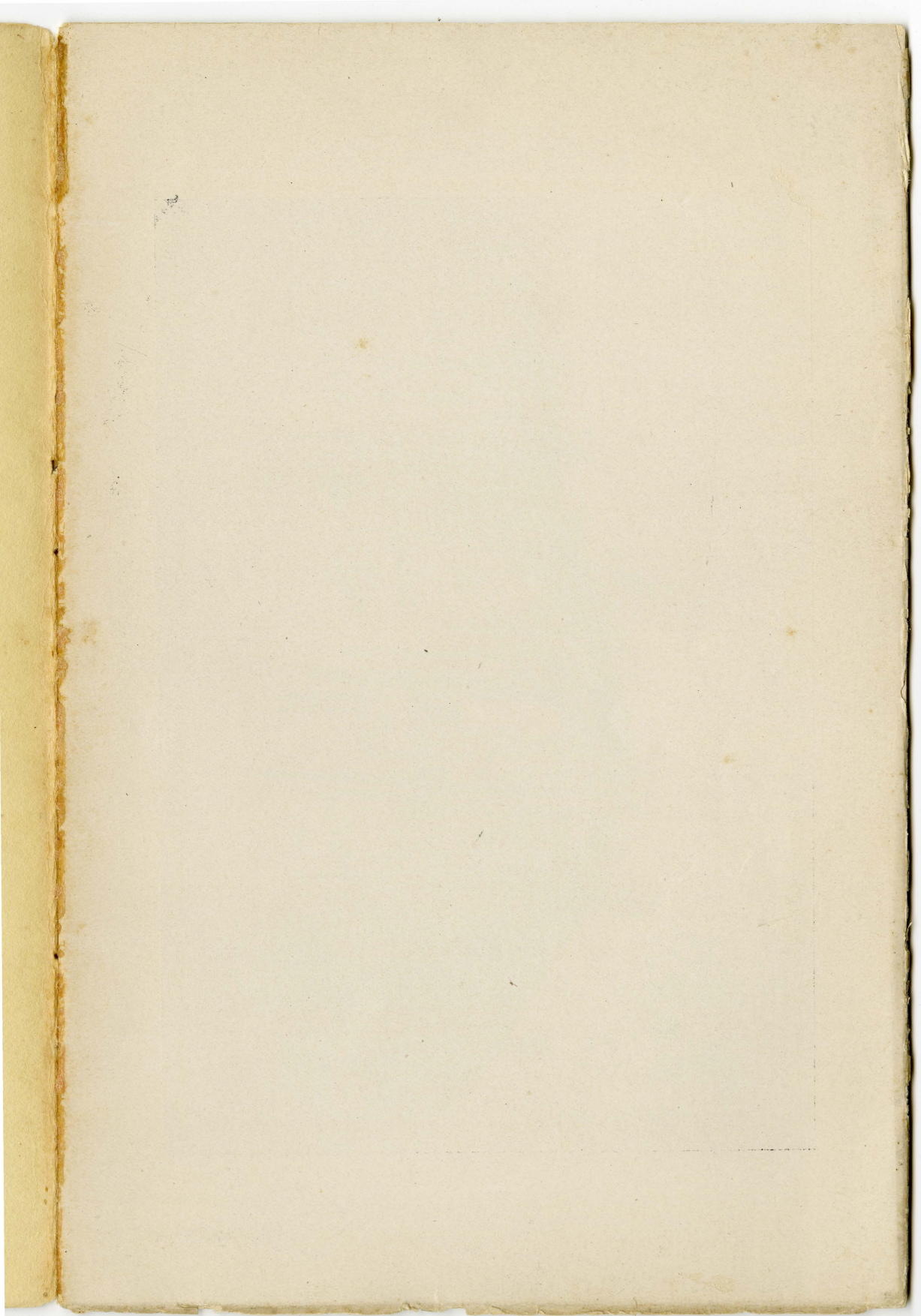
It is said upon good authority that the government cannot find as many qualified young men as it needs for stenographers. Why not prepare yourself for such a position? The Pikeville Collegiate Institue offers special inducements and advantages for such a course of study. The winter session opens January 2, 1906. We now have students who are doing special work in English in preparation for the course in stenography.

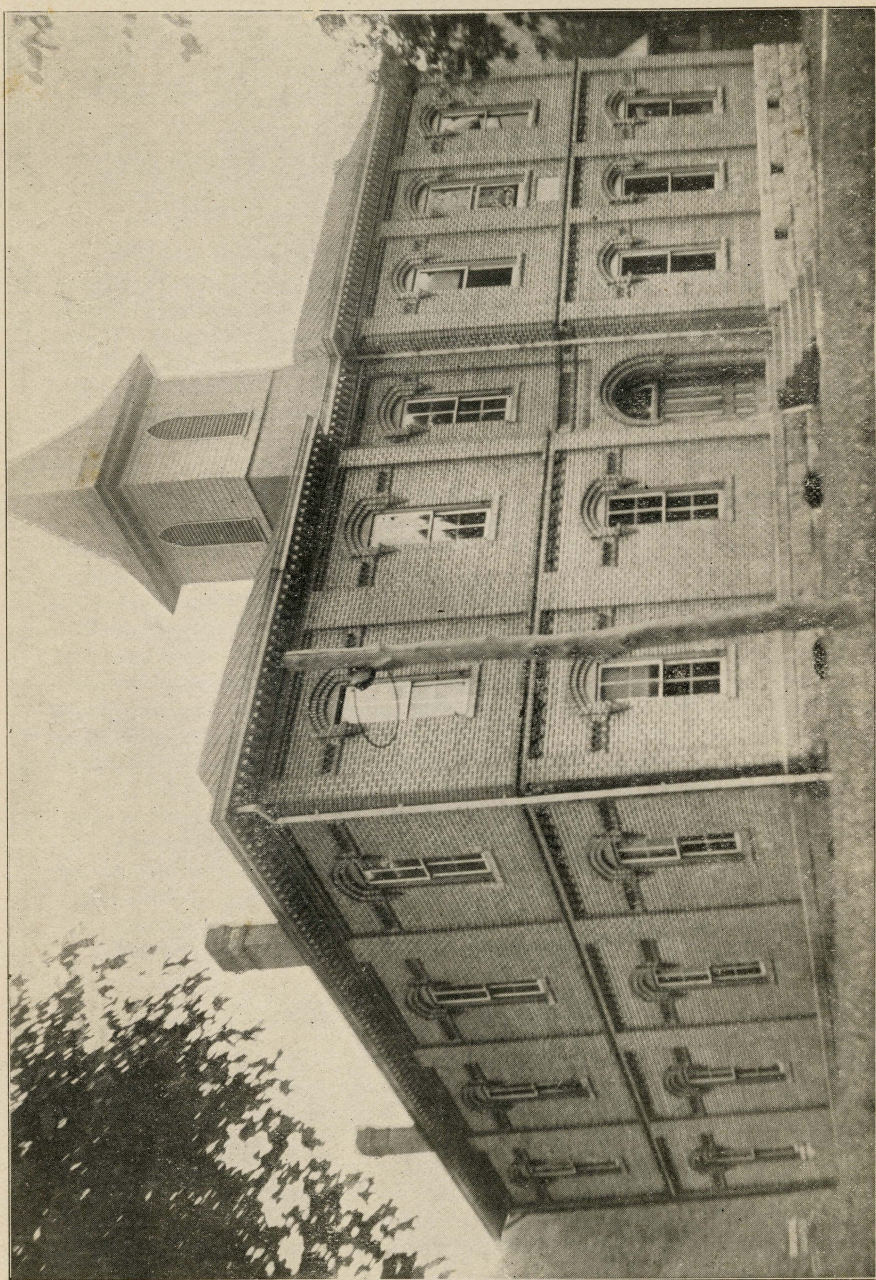
The rates of tuition are low and the class of instruction is high.

WRITE THE PRINCIPAL

JAS. F. RECORD, PH. D.

PIKEVILLE, KY.





PIKEVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The Collegian

Published monthly at Pikeville, Ky., October to June inclusive, by members of the upper classes under the direction of the faculty.

Subscription 25 cents a year. Single copies 5 cents each. Make all remittances and address all communications to The Pikeville Collegian, Pikeville, Kentucky.

The purpose is to promote the cause of Christian education.

Rates of advertising made known on application.

Vol. 1.

Pikeville, Ky., March, 1906.

No. 5.



CAUSES OF CIVIL WAR.



In colonial times slavery had been held in the North as well as in the South, but it soon proved unprofitable in the North. The products of the North could be raised by free labor, but the Southern products,—cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco were supposed to require the labor of slaves, though the South had objected to slavery in the earliest colonial times. The Constitution at the time of its adoption did not say anything about slavery, but allowed the states to make their own slave laws. The difference between the North and South was that the North had large cities, manufactures, various industries, and wanted internal improvements paid for by the United States and high tariff to protect home manufactures; the South had large farms, built few large cities, wanted internal improvements paid for by individual states, and did not want high tariff, for it was better for them to send products to England and they could get cheaper things from her. In 1832, when a high tariff act was passed, South Carolina declared the act null, and said that she would not pay the duties, and threatened to secede. An army was sent down under General Scott to quell the rebellion and to show the power of the Government. Then Henry Clay made a compromise providing that tariff should be gradually lowered. According to the Ordinance of

1787, the states north of the Ohio had to come in as free states and those south of the river, as slave states. When Missouri asked to be admitted, it brought forward the new question whether all the region bought from France should be slave, or free. The North wanted it to come as free states, but the South wanted it to be slave territory. After a long discussion it was supposed to be settled by a compromise called the Missouri Compromise, which was that Missouri was to come in as a slave state, but all of the territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude was to be free.

In 1845 Texas was annexed to the Union. The North did not wish this, for under the Missouri Compromise it would come in as a slave state, and would give more power in the future to the slaveholding states. In 1848 David Wilmot moved to add a proviso that slavery should never exist in the new territory gained from Mexico. This was known as the Wilmot Proviso, and though it was finally rejected, it opened the question of freedom, or slavery in the new territory, before the Mexico War ended.

The North made it hard to reclaim runaway slaves who escaped in large numbers to the free states, and the Southern States complained of this as a violation of the Constitution. The Northern States complained that the public traffic in slaves in Washington City was highly improper in the capital of a free country. Then Henry Clay, the peacemaker, made a compromise known as the Compromise of 1850, or the

Omnibus Bill. There were six things in it. First, California was to be admitted as a free state; second, the admission of new states legally formed by the division of Texas; third, Utah and New Mexico were to be organized as territories without mention of slavery; fourth, the claims of Texas to New Mexico were to be bought by the United States for ten millions of dollars; fifth, the slave trade was to be forbidden in the District of Columbia; sixth, the slaves escaping to free states were to be arrested and returned to their owners. After a long debate the bill was passed. "The Fugitive Slave Law" a part of the "Omnibus Bill" was bitterly resented in the Northern States and several of the states passed "Personal Liberty Laws," annulling the "Fugitive Slave Law."

Senator Stephen Douglas introduced into Congress a bill called "The Squatter Sovereignty" which provided for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska and allowed the majority of the people in the territory to decide whether they should come into the Union, slave or free states. After five months of violent debate this bill was passed. Then both the Northern and the Southern people sent emigrants, each trying to claim and hold the territory. In 1856, a convention in Kansas framed a state Constitution admitting slavery, and another held at Topeka declared the first to be illegal. A civil war broke out and Governor Geary was appointed with a sufficient military force to secure order.

The Supreme Court of the Uni-

ted States in 1857 tried a case of a negro, Dred Scott, who sued for his freedom on ground that his master had taken him to a free state. The court decided that Congress had no power to forbid slavery in the territories. The North now feared that slavery would be made national by a decision of the Supreme Court, and

GALLEY NO. 2—S & K.
that the free states would thus be forced to allow slaveholding.
In 1859 John Brown made a raid in Virginia in order to free the slaves. He was soon over

come, tried, and executed. This raid alarmed the Southern people more than the Dred Scott Decision had the North.

The Southern States now believed they had the right and ought to secede from the Union and each state decide the question for herself. When Lincoln was elected, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas seceded, Fort Sumpter was fired upon, and the Civil War had begun.

GEORGIA DILS, '08.



Sketch of Merchant of Venice.



This play was written by Shakespeare in 1597, tho' it was not published till 1600. Antonio was a rich merchant of Venice.. He had everything which money could buy. This man had ships on nearly every known sea of the world, and his ships were laden down with all the riches which foreign countries supplied. All the money he had was in these ships and their cargoes. If these were destroyed he was lost but he had so many that he felt sure that at least some of them would arrive safely.

He was not a selfish man, but kind hearted, and wished to oblige his friends in every way he could. The poor people came to him for help, and he always helped them, although he did not expect to be repaid for his kindness.

An old Jew, Shylock by name,

lived in this same town of Venice and made his living by loaning money. This man was just the opposite of Antonio. He was always trying to get somebody under his control; he delighted in trying to drag people down. To be sure he did not make his living honestly; he always charged usuries and sometimes even tried to collect the principal doubled, with the interest added. He seemed as if he had not a heart of flesh; but that it was of the hardest stone. Even his own daughter hated him. He did not like Antonio because Antonio loaned money for which he did not charge interest, and this did not please Shylock for he made his living by loaning money. On the other hand Antonio did not treat Shylock any better because he did not like him. Antonio spit

on him and even called him a dog. This made Shylock hate him the more. Shylock just wanted to get Antonio in his power, but he had not been able to as yet.

But just here the opportunity came, for which Shylock had been waiting. Bassanio, one of Antonio's friends wanted money and Antonio did not have it ready. So Antonio sent Bassanio to Shylock to borrow the money and he would go bond and be responsible for the payment. At first Shylock did not want to let them have the money, but he happened to hit upon a plan which just suited him. Therefore he told Bassanio he would let him have it if Antonio would do one thing. If in three months he did not pay the money that Shylock could have one pound of Antonio's flesh taken from what so ever part of the body Shylock wished it. Antonio consented to this for he felt sure the ships with their cargo would arrive before three months. Bassanio took the money and having fitted out a ship sailed to Belmont to Portia. Portia's father at his death had left three caskets, one of gold, one of silver, and one of lead, from which Portia's suitors were obliged to choose in order to obtain her. Bassanio choosing the leaden one was successful in his choice and promptly married Portia.

The time had come for Antonio to pay the note and none of his ships had arrived. Bassanio hearing of this came to his relief, bringing money from Portia to cancel the debt. But the time had passed and the Jew was determined to have the pound of flesh,

although it would not do him any real good, but only for the sake of revenge. Just as soon as Bassanio had left home, Portia and her maid sent to a lawyer named Dr. Bellario and got clothes and started to Venice, to be there for Antonio's trial. It was their intention to act as lawyers to save Antonio.

When Portia arrived at Venice the Jew had every thing ready to cut off the pound of flesh. Portia was the Judge and at first she decided everything in the Jew's favor. He would cry out, "A Daniel come to Judgment! yea! a Daniel! O wise young Judge, how I do honour thee!" But just as Shylock raised his knife to take the pound of flesh, Portia says, "Tarry a little, there is something else. This bond doth give thee here no job of blood. The words expressly are a pound of flesh. Take then thy bond, take thou thy pound of flesh, but in cutting it, if thou dost shed one drop of Christian blood, thy lands and goods are, by the laws of Venice, confiscate unto the State of Venice." Shylock can no longer refer to the bond and asks merely for justice as he has done. Then he says, "Pay the bond twice and let the Christian go." But Portia said he must only have his bond, but could not spill one drop of Christian blood. Shylock then says, "Give me my principal and let me go!" But because he had made an attempt on the life of a Venician citizen he will have to pay the penalty. The Duke then says he will grant him life but all of his wealth is Antonio's. Antonio then gives him half of it

back; if he will give his daughter one-half of that which he has. The court was then dismissed, and Portia and Nerrisa hastened home in order to get there before their husbands. When Bassario comes bringing Antonio with him they are very much surprised to learn that Portia has been the Judge who saved Antonio. Portia then gives Antonio a letter which tells him that his ships have safely come to port and the play ends with all in a merry mood.

WILL YOST, '08.



COLLEGE NEWS.



The Junior Class is glad to welcome their classmate, Mr. Andrew Trimble, again after his severe illness.

Mr. Emil Childress, of Lookout, Ky., was home for a few days the first of the month on account of the illness of his father.

Dr. Hoge, of Louisville, Ky., visited classes and made a talk in the chapel on Monday, January 22.

Miss Nona Roberson entertained the Junior reading Club and a few other friends on Friday evening, February 2nd.

Miss Margaret Sutton, of the Third Prep. class spent Saturday and Sunday, February 3-4, with her brother and his wife at Ward, Ky.

On Saturday, February 10th, a party of students went down the river as far as Mrs. Steele's in search of ice. They did not find much ice, but they did find a good dinner. As skating was poor the most of the crowd returned on the local.

General Hendrick, of New York City, whose early home was in Kentucky, was here over Sunday, January 21. He gave an excellent talk in Chapel on Monday morning.

Miss Johnston entertained the Junior reading club at the College Dormitory on Friday evening, January 19.

Miss Sarah Pinson, of the Junior Class, has been absent for a few days on account of illness.

The Third Preparatory Class has taken up the study of Latin since Christmas.

The Rev. Walton, of Livingston, Ky., is conducting Evangelistic services in the chapel. The meetings are well attended and a deep spiritual interest is manifested.

The Junior Class has taken up the study of German since Christmas. They are so proud of the fact that they are acquiring a new language that they greet their friends with salutations that sometimes need an interpreter, especially if you are unfamiliar with German.

St. Valentine' Day was greatly enjoyed by the children of the Primary and Intermediate rooms. A large number of both pretty and comic valentines were distributed among the children and their friends.

The attendance at school has been greatly increased since the vacation by students from town and also from the surrounding country. The teachers' class is larger than usual. The attendance is very regular and as a result a very satisfactory grade of work is being done.

Miss Hester Francis, of the class of '05, who is now taking the business course has been absent a week on account of sickness.

The cold weather for the past two weeks has greatly retarded progress on the site of the new dormitory.

Miss Maud Cline, of the Junior class, has been absent from school several days on account of an injured foot.



GOLD NUGGETTS.

Vanity, Flattery and Deceit are the three disgraces.

—HORACE GREELY.

Do what God calls you to do and you are a success.

TALMAGE.

I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue. He approaches nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent, even though he is in the right.

—CATO.

Castles in the air may be beautiful to look upon, but when men want homes they call for stones and lumber. We may construct beautiful allegories about the hereafter, but when we come to die we want to pillow our head upon the truth. An unproved theory is a poor pillow for a dying man.

—ANONYMOUS.

Each man stands at the centre of a great net work of voluntary influence for good. Through words, bearing and gestures he sends out his energies. Oftentimes a single speech has effected great reforms. Oft one man's act has deflected the stream of the centuries. Full oft a single word has been like a switch that turns a train from a route running towards the frozen North to a track leading into the tropic South.

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

I speak as a man of the world to men of the world; and I say to you, "Search the Scriptures." The Bible is the book of all others to be read at all ages and in all conditions of life; not to be read once or twice or thrice through, and then laid aside, but to be read in small portions of one or two chapters a day, and never to be omitted unless by some overwhelming necessity.

—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

HIS FATHER'S DEBT.

It has been said that no man has ever been greatly successful, along high lines of success, who was not a good son. Certainly such diverse greatness as those of Washington, Napoleon, Saint Augustine, to go no farther on the roll of fame, seem to illustrate the saying strikingly. The latest anecdote of Baron Komura, one of the plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference last summer, shows that he also is among the ranks of those who honor their parents.

When Komura was a plodding young minor official, in the Japanese department of foreign affairs, on a salary so small that he could barely live on it, his father failed in business. The debts amounted to some thousands of dollars—a seemingly impossible load for the son's shoulders to carry. Nevertheless, every month when pay day came around, the young man handed over almost everything he received to the creditors of his father, and lived as best he could, making no complaints whatever. By this, and by the exertions of his mother, the family debt was lifted, and Komura was free—but not until he had faced and endured great privation to clear his father's name.

Filial devotion and honesty make a fine foundation for character. This young Japanese had both, and the success that he has won since has been nobly earned. The fifth Commandment, like the rest, is no arbitrary command. It is a law of God, founded on divine knowledge of human nature. The good son, the devoted daughter,

are in line with power and progress. Filial piety may be called "old-fashioned" by some shallow young Americans; but Komura is only one of countless modern instances, which prove the rule to be up to date, after all.—Forward.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are two classes of scholarships provided by individuals, societies, churches, and Sunday Schools from year to year. They are those providing tuition alone, \$20.00 per year; those that provide tuition and part of board, \$75.00 per year. That is, \$20.00 will pay tuition for a boy or girl in school for a year, \$75.00 will pay board and tuition for boy or girl for one year.

The following scholarship was received for 1905-06 in addition to those already published:

Judge Richard Apperson, Scholarship, provided by Mrs. Maggie Apperson Gaitskill.

CORRECT WALKING IS ONE OF THE BEST EXERCISES.

The ordinary human walk is a good example of how not to do a thing, which, done well, is one of the best things a man can do for himself, says Julian Hawthorne, in the New York American.

Anatomists, indeed, explain to us that even the ordinary human walk is a complicated process, a miracle of balance, a fall constantly prevented; until we feel like the man who was lost in admiration of himself at the discov-

ery that he had been all his life talking prose without ever suspecting it. The fact remains that ninety-nine out of a hundred persons walk wrong, and wonder, perhaps, to hear walking extolled as a good exercise. They walk every day, and never notice any particular benefit from it.

The ordinary person walks too slowly for one thing. Two and a half or three miles an hour is his average. His feet come down listlessly; he shambles. Meanwhile his trunk lolls down between his hip bones, and his chest and shoulders are slack. His head is projected forward. He swings one arm, because he can't help it; but on the other hand, he is probably carrying a cigar or cigarette, so that the arm is kept at his side with the elbow bent. He cannot be said to draw his breath; he simply lets what must come into his lungs do so automatically, and through his half open mouth. So far as possible he transports himself hither and thither as if he were still slouching in his chair; and the "exercise" is of about as much use to him.

THE MAIN OBJECT OF WALKING.

You must not, when you walk, shamble like an ape; neither must you strut like a rooster. You must walk like a king—the king of creation. Here is something worth doing; do it as if you comprehended its dignity, grace and purpose. Hold your head in such a way that you feel the back of your neck pressing against your

collar, and keep your chin in and your lips shut. Don't try to draw your shoulders back; that will only bring your head forward again; but lift up and square your chest, and draw in that abdomen; you will find that your back is now flat, and that your arms swing rhythmically and vigorously as you step out. And let your step be free and bold, as if your foot were on your native heath, and you were proud of it. Inhale the air as if you liked it, deep down, till your ribs swell out, and keep taking it in while you make at least three steps; with practice you can make six or seven, or more. Let it come out again naturally, in a gust. As you go forward your shoulders will swing spontaneously from side to side; do not exaggerate this swing, but don't suppress it, either. Remember that the main object of walking is to get ahead, but observe that as your right or left leg is thrown forward the corresponding shoulder tends to make a lunge in the same direction, while the other shoulder recedes. The whole body accommodates itself naturally and flexibly to the movements of the legs. The drawing up of the chest extends the waist, which acts as a pivot on which the alternating swing of the shoulders works.

The soul is most certainly im-
really exist in the unseen world,
taking nothing with it but the
discipline gained here.

—SOCRATES.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TENS- ING THE LEGS.

Now, let us attend to your legs. Throw your legs straight forward to a distance proportioned to its length, and to the speed of your pace. Do not send it forward loosely and not stiffly, either. Let, your heels strike the ground smartly and firmly, and your body will instantly pass over it and beyond it to the ball of the foot, the knee straightening as it does so. Be not in too much haste to get that foot off the ground, and let it come away with a slight spring, and at this moment you must be conscious of the contraction or hardening of the front and back muscles of the upper, and then of the calf, which imparts the onward shove to the next step. The importance of this tensing of the leg cannot be exaggerated. It marks the difference between the walk and the shamle, between exercise and shirking. The gluteal muscle should participate in this contraction, and if you don't know what the gluteal muscle is, look it up in the dictionary; there is nothing obscure and mysterious about it. Perform all these movements with a certain elasticity and harmony, as if you and your limbs belonged together, and were not a fortuitous aggregation of unregulated parts.

This is just everyday walking at the rate of four miles an hour or a trifle less. You must train yourself to be a judge of walking. Never let yourself get so slow as three and a half miles an hour if you must, for any reason, wal-

slowly, you can get exercise out of it by contracting the leg muscles vigorously. As soon as you have begun to get an idea of what real walking is, you will find out for yourself how to do this.

BEST THING FOR "CONDI- TIONING."

I see thousands of persons upon the streets every day who might be greatly improving their physique and health if they would but use the time they take in dragging or shuffling themselves from place to place in real walking. These shuffling steps are much more wearisome than walking is, when you have found out how to walk. It will do you little or no good to go shambling and slouching, instead of taking the car; but if you will walk, keeping your body light and alert, conscious of the play of your muscles, breathing as if you were alive, and filling out your chest stoutly, it will do you more good than you would believe.

If I were to get myself "in condition," as the trainers say, and were restricted to some form of exercise to accomplish it, I would select walking; for all real walking is good for both the surface muscles of the body and for the "interials," as some ingenious person called them. And fast walking—six miles an hour and upwards—is one of the hardest exercises in the whole category. But you could count upon the fingers of your two hands, almost, the men in New York today who have walked six miles fair heel

and toe, in sixty minutes. Our athletes are both too lazy and too impatient for fast walking, just as they are for long distance running. But laziness and impatience are no doubt fatal obstacles to the very best physical development. A man who has made himself a good walker has received the best possible training preliminary to undertaking any branch of athletics he may have a mind to.—The Presbyterian Banner.

INCREASING PROSPERITY.

The College has reached "high water mark" in its enrolment this year. The enrolment is above two hundred now and each week brings new students. The Teacher's Class now numbers between forty and fifty and a considerable number more than that will be enrolled in the next two weeks. Special attention is given in this class to the teaching of principles instead of a mere cramming of facts as is too often the case in Teachers' Classes preparing for examination. It is only an injury to students to enter upon a "cramming" process. They may possibly secure teachers' certificates that way but even if they do, they are not prepared to teach. Such teaching is not educative and is positively injurious.

There is no broadening of mind, or development of thought, and soon the "jug" becomes full, as Mr. Page puts it. There is no room or time for systematizing of knowledge, if such a jumble of facts may be dignified by that term. The facts are in a chaotic

state, and when the possessor wants to use his facts, he is like one searching in the dark in a strange library for some book that contains the information he wants.

Teaching with a view to mental discipline; teaching that trains the student to think; teaching that has for its object a knowledge of principles gives the student a desire for knowledge for knowledge's sake, makes him an independent thinker and an inspiring teacher when he himself, licensed by the State stands before a class as instructor instead of student. Time and experience shows that such teaching as this fits better for the examination, than teaching that merely "crams."

Special attention is given to School management and methods of teaching in the Teachers' Class. Here the professional training of the instructor together with his experience and observation as a teacher, principal and Superintendent gives the students of this class advantages enjoyed by few Teachers' Classes in the state.

Our citizens are coming to recognize the advantage to the town and county of such an institution as this from a moral, social, educational, and financial point of view as they have never done before, and are looking forward to Pikeville as the future College town of Eastern Kentucky. Already have a number of the best families in this part of the state bought property and moved here, that their children may have the educational advantages that the College offers.

A LITTLE HEALTH SERMON.

Just a word about breathing. The nose is not so much for use in talking as in breathing. An athlete is taught to breathe through his nostrils. An Indian does not have to be taught so to breathe; he does it naturally, because when a mere infant his mother compelled him to do so, if he was inclined to do otherwise. If an Indian mother finds her baby breathing with its mouth open, she puts a strap of rawhide around its jaws. She thinks that if the baby cannot breathe through its nose it had better die, because it will never be healthy and strong.

The Indian teaches us a lesson, too, in deep breathing. Indians have been known to cover eighty to a hundred miles on foot in a day and as much as two hundred miles on horseback. Their strength

and endurance largely comes from their open-air life, their sturdy habits, their deep breathing. If you want to live a hundred years, you cannot expect to do it if you breathe only from the little space under the upper ribs.

One thing, too, about your clothing. If you find that your coat or your vest is tight when buttoned, have the buttons moved over so that there will be sufficient room for deep breathing. Women and girls have much said to them along this line, but men and boys need it as well. Unbutton your vest and coat and see how far apart the buttons are from the buttonholes when you breathe naturally. You may know then that if you must draw them together in order to button them, you are not giving enough room to your stomach and lungs.

—American Boy.

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